MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 22 **JULY, 1997**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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M.N.S PRESIDENT'S REPORT

By Jim Watson

The M.N.S. welcomes our dealers, members, and guests to this year's coin festival, a 38 year-old tradition in providing the finest coin show in the Midwest. Our society is built on the principle that we serve the collecting community by sharing our expertise and energy.

The Missouri Numismatic Society continues to support activities unique among state and local numismatic organizations. The M.N.S. Library is now over twenty years old. Our extensive numismatic library is now housed in the main branch of the St. Louis County Library at 1640 S. Lindbergh near Clayton Rd. A majority of our books have been professionally catalogued and are accessible to members who show their membership card at the reference desk of the library. Members may use books classed as rare or for reference only at the main branch of the St. Louis County Library. Copies of many of our books will be placed in general circulation. Members may request any of these books be sent to their nearest branch library within the county library system. Catalogues and journals are yet to be catalogued.

The M.N.S. board of directors is committed to enlarging the library and has spent nearly $4,000 in addition to the funds allotted for the annual library maintenance, to buy authoritative, standard books not in our collection. Several exceptionally rare books have been acquired this year. As always, member needs receive priority. Members are encouraged to suggest book purchases to our book/library committee members: Michael Pfefferkorn (chairman), David Grant, and Terry Schaub.

The Missouri Journal of Numismatics encourages numismatic writing by publishing research by both advanced numismatists and novice collectors. One of our newer programs incorporates the newest communication technology, a cooperative Internet website made available though the cooperation of the American Numismatic Association. This service is still in its infancy, but we expect to see it grow rapidly.

Thanks again to John Foster, John Bush, Russ Vogelsang, and the many volunteers whose time and energy make this show possible. Thanks also to the officers, directors, and regular members who maintain the society throughout the year.

If you are not a member, consider joining the M.N.S. Your membership opens the door to fuller enjoyment of numismatics.

CURRENT OFFICERS

President	Jim Watson
Vice President	Bob Cochran
Recording Secretary	Dave Grant
Corresponding Secretary	Dave Frank
Treasurer	John Bush
Acting Librarian	Michael Pfefferkorn

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The

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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the

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

which will be held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant.

THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC LIBRARY COMMENTARY AND REPORT

by
Michael G.Pfefferkorn
Acting Librarian

This year's Library purchase committee is composed of Michael Pfefferkorn (chairman), David Grant and Terry Schaub. Each member has a particular sphere of responsibility: Pfefferkorn (world coinage, ancient and medieval, non-Western numismatics); Grant (ancient and medieval, paper money, U. S. and European coinages); and Schaub (tokens, medals and other exonumia, U. S. and general foreign coins).

The M.N.S. board of directors committed two budgets to the library for the 1997 fiscal year. The usual annual budget of $1,500 was authorized for purchases of general numismatic works and recent publications. New references come on the market regularly. Buying current material keeps our members informed and allows individual review of these books before purchase. Many, like Wayne Sayles' Ancient Coin Collecting II, are interesting reading as well as an informative reference. An additional $5,000 budget was set aside to acquire rare or scarce books and to enhance the range of our library. By mid-July the committee had spent about $4,000 from the special purchase budget and about $600 from the annual budget.

We acquired a number of very rare books this year. The two most outstanding titles are Roman Provincial Coinage Volume I, from the Death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 B.C.- A.D. 69) by Burnett, Amandry, and Ripolles which lists 5000 types of Greek Imperial coins and the Collection of the Byzantine Coinage in the Dumbarton Oaks and Whittemore Collections (three volumes in five separate parts) by Bellinger and Grierson. Not all rare numismatic books are on classical subjects. Most of the Peterson publications exist in 50 copies or less.

The World Coin Club of Missouri has continued its support of the Missouri Numismatic Library. Fifteen titles on Vietnam, Africa, and barter currencies are on order and are expccted to be delivered to the library in August.

The majority of our books are catalogued and can be used by members who show their membership card at the reference desk of the main branch of the St. Louis County Library at 1640 S. Lindbergh near Clayton Rd. Rare or reference books must be used in the main branch of the County Library.

Any of our books listed as circulation copies can be sent, on request, to the member's branch library within either the county or city library systems.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS - 1997

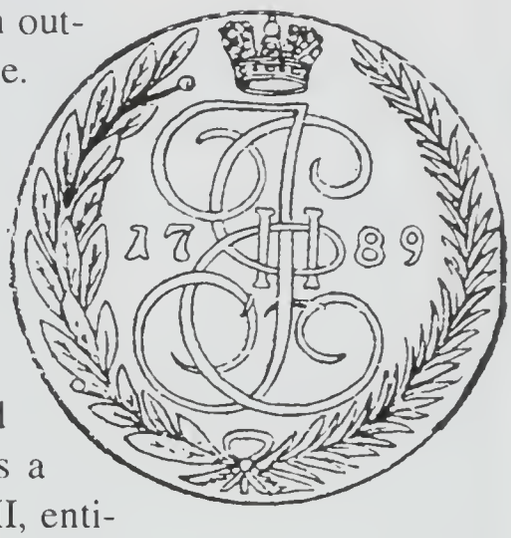
Allen, D. & Nash, D.	The Coins of the Ancient Celts
ANA	Counterfeit Detection (Numismatist Reprint)
Anderson, Shane M.	The Complete Lincoln Cent Encyclopedia
Bank Leu etc.	Sammlung Herbert J. Erlanger Nurnberg (2 vols. 219pp text + 123 pl.)
Bellinger, A.	Syrian Tetradrachms
Bellinger, A. & Grierson, P.	Collection of the Byzantine Coinage in the Dumbarton Oaks and Whittemore Collections (3 vols. in 5 parts)
Bowers, Q. David	American Coin Treasures and Hoards
Bruce, Colin R. & Cuhaj, George	1997 Standard Catalog of World Paper Money modern issues 1961-1997 (3rd ed.)
Burnett, A., Amandry, M. & Ripolles, P.	Roman Provincial Coinage Volume I, from the Death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 B.C.- A.D. 69) (5000 types listed)
Bust Half Nut Club	Supplement to Early Half Dollar Die Varieties 1794- 1836 Revised Edition (by) Al C. Overton
Campbell, Lance	Prisoner of War and Concentration Camp Money of the 20th Century
Casey, P	Roman Coins in Britain
Charlton Press	Canadian Government Paper Money 9th ed.
Charlton Press	Canadian Colonial Tokens 35d ed.
Coin World	Comprehensive Catalog & Encyclopedia of United States Coins
Cribb, J.	Sycee in the British Museum c.1750-1933
Criswell, Grover C.	Confederate Paper Money
Curtis, J.	Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt (1991 ed.)
Curto, James J.	A Revised Check List and Valuation of Military Tokens of the United States 1866-1969 Book I
Dalton, R. & S. H. Hamer	The Provincial Token-Coinage of the 18th Century Illustrated (Allan Davisson 1990 updated reprint)
Davisson, Allan	Token Catalog and Handbook, 18th Century Tokens as Catalogued by Dalton and Hamer
DeMorgan, J	Numismatic Oriental
Depeyot, G.	Le Numeraie Carolingien
Dragonov, D.	Coinage of Cabyle (in Bulgarian)
Duncan, G.	Coin Circulation in the Danubian and Balkan Provinces of the Roman Empire
Feigenbaum, John	The Complete Guide to Washington Quarters
Gamberini di Scarfea,	Appunti di numinmatica veneziana, repertorio di nozioni indispensabili per l'estratta classificazone delle monete di Venezia o di tipo veneziano
Gamberini di Scarfea,	Le imitazone et le contraffazoni monetari nel Mondo, parte terza (part 3) le principali imitazioni italiane e stranier di monete di zecchi italiane mediovali e moderne
Gamberini di Scarfea,	Le imitazone et le contraffazoni monetari nel Mondo, parte quatra (part 4), Svizzera, Francia, Paesi Bassi, Ungheria, Polonia

GAO REPORT	Future of the Penny (July 16, 1996)
Gardner, P.	Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the Seleucid Kings of Syria in the British Museum (Durst reprint)
Ghyssens, J.	Deniers des Flandres 12th & 13th cent.
Grierson, P.	Monnaies du Moyen Age
Halperin, James L.	How to Grade U. S. Coins
Harris, Robert	A Guidebook of Russian Coins 1725 to 1972
Herbert, Alan	Coin Clinic (1,001 Frequently Asked Questions)
Herz, Howard W. & Herz, Kregg L.	A Collector's Guide to Nevada Gaming Checks & Chips
Howgego, Christopher	Ancient History From Coins
Jiang Qixiang etc.	Xinjiang Numismatics (lavish, scholarly work on Turkestan)
Kagin, Donald L.	Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States
Katz, Dr. V.	A Thousand Years of Bohemian Official Coinage (929-1929)
Kellner, E	Die Munzen der Reichsstadt Nurnberg
Klawans, Zander & Bressett, K. E.	Handbook of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins
Krause, C. L. & Mishler, C.	Standard Catalog of World Coins 1601-1700 (1st ed.)
Krause, C. L. & Mishler, C.	1998 Standard Catalog of World Coins 1901-Present (25th edition)
Krause, C. L. & Mishler, C.	Standard Catalog of World Crowns from 1601 to date (1st ed.)
Krause, C. L. & Mishler, C.	Standard Catalog of World Gold Coins (1st ed.)
Levante, E.	SNG Levante - Cilicia
Lhotka, J. F.	Introduction to Medieval Bractates (1989 - edition by author) Durst pub.
Lhotka, J. F. & Anderson, P. K.	Survey of Medieval Iberian Coinages (revised 1989 by author - Durst pub.)
Lobel, R. et al.	Coincraft's 1997 Standard Catalogue of English & UK Coins 1066 to Date
Malter, J.	Byzantine Numismatic Bibliography 1950-1965
McFerran, R. & Peterson, N.	Maverick Tokens of Minnesota
Munsterberg, R.	Die Beamtennamen (magistrates) auf den grieschen Munzen
Paolucci, R.	The Coinage of Venice [vol. 1]
Paolucci, R.	The Mint of Venice [vol. 2]
Peterson, N.	Index of Billiard and Saloon Merchants from IA, KS, MN, MT, NE, ND, & SD for 1911
Peterson, N.	Index of about 11,000 Michigan and Wisconsin Billiard and Saloon Merchants for 1911
Peterson, N. & Johnson,	North Dakota Merchant Tokens
Peterson, N. & Thoele, H.	Wisconsin Plastic Tokens

Peterson's (N.) Topical Maverick Series:	
	Maverick Tokens Listed by Street Addresses
	Maverick Tokens by Schmidt (2nd edition Dec. 1990)
	Maverick Tokens made by St. Louis Makers Dairy Product Maverick Tokens
	ATCO Mavericks 1996
	West Va. Saloon and Saloonkeepers 1882-1914
	Mavericks Listed in The Canadian Token
	Tokens That Have Soda in a Legend
	Census of North Dakota Merchant Tokens Based on Advertisements in ATCO 1983-1993
	ATCO Mavericks 1997
Reece, R.	Coinage in Roman Britain
Richardson, A. B.	Scottish Coins in the National Museum, Edinburgh
Rulau, R.	Hard Times Tokens 1832-1844 (6th ed.)
Rulau, R.	Latin American Tokens 1700-1920 (1st ed.)
Rulau, R.	Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900 (2nd ed.)
Sayles, W.	Ancient Coin Collecting II
Seaby	Coins of England and the United Kingdom, 31st ed. (1996)
SNG British Series	Volume X (The John Morcom Collection of Western Greek Bronze Coins)
SNG Deustchland	Munzsammlung der Universitat Tubingen, 5 heft. Karia und Lydien
SNG Finland	The Erkki Keckman collection in the Shopbank, Helsinki Part 1: Karia
SNG Hungary	Budapest, Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum, Volume 1 Hispania-Silicia, part 1 Hispania-Apulia
SNG Sweden II	The Collection of the Royal Cabinet National; Museum of Monetary History Stockholm Part 3: Attica-Lesbos
Stannard, C.	The Local Coinages Central Italy in the Late Roman Republic (provisional catalogue January 1994)
Thompson, R. H. & Dickinson, M. J.	Sylloge of the British Isles, No. 43 The Norweb Collection, Tokens of the British Isles, 1575-1750 Part III Hampshire to Lincolnshire
Tomaska, R.	The Complete Guide to Franklin Half Dollars
Van Ryzin, Robert	Twisted Tails (Sifted Fact, Fantasy and Fiction From U.S. Coin History)
Vice, D.	Coinage of British West Africa & St. Helena 1684-1958
Walker, R. S.	Reading Medieval European Coins (sc)
Wang, Y. C.	Early Chinese Coinage (Durst, hc 1980R)
Wexler, J.	The Complete Guide To The 1995 Doubled Die Cent Varieties
Wexler, J. & Flynn, K.	The Authoritative Reference on Lincoln Cents

RUSSIAN 5 KOPECKS of CATHERINE the GREAT

by
C. Joseph Sutter



With the demise of the Soviet Union came an outpouring of coins and medals into the marketplace. While most of these items are remnants of the Soviet State, a few bear witness to the power and glory of its mighty predecessor, the Russian Empire of the Romanovs. The time of the Romanovs stretched from the seventeen century (Michael - 1613) through the twentieth (Nicholas II - d. 1917). Many men and women were included in this dynasty, one of the greatest of whom was a woman who ruled from 1762 to 1796, Catherine II, entitled "The Great."

Recently huge copper coins minted under her name have appeared in large numbers at coin shows and in advertisements in numismatic publications. Catherine's monogram, "E" (Ekaterina: Russian for Catherine), fills the obverse beneath a crown and between the date. The crowned two headed Russian imperial eagle is featured prominently on the reverse with a mounted knight covering the eagle's chest. Along the coin's edge appears a repeating "X" pattern to reduce the problem of copper clippage. The valuation, 5 kopeks, and mint mark for Petersburg are also on the reverse.

Five kopeks were minted throughout Catherine's reign. The coin was the largest of three copper coins minted, along with a two and one kopek. In addition to copper, silver coinage was also available in one, one/half, and one/fourth rubles and five, ten, fifteen and twenty kopeks.

Catherine was born on May 2, 1729, christened Sophia Augusta Friederika of Analt-Zerbst. Her father, Christian August, became prince of the obscure German principality in 1742. At the same time the Empress of Russia, Elizabeth II, was unmarried and without an heir. To insure the continuance of the dynasty, she selected her nephew, Peter Ulrich of Schleswig-Holstein as her heir. Peter was a claimant to two royal thrones, Sweden and Russia. He chose Russia to be his kingdom.

Elizabeth next looked for a bride for Peter. From among many possible choices, Peter's cousin Sophia was selected. As a princess from a small principality, Sophia was considered a suitable bride for the future king (czar) since she had royal blood in her veins, and Analt-Zerbst did not pose a threat to Elizabeth. The couple married in 1745 and had one child, the future czar Paul I. Peter became czar Peter III in 1761. He was a very unpopular ruler because of his preference for German customs and his childish behavior. He ruled for only seven

months. Two actions led to his downfall: his failure to adopt the Orthodox religion by remaining Lutheran and his plan to divorce Sophia, now called Catherine II. The divorce threat forced Catherine to act, and the religious issue allowed her to find supporters. Peter III was deposed, and Catherine was named "Empress of all the Russians."

Catherine earned the title "the Great" for her social ideas and her territorial expansions. As a supporter of the French philosophers Voltaire and Diderot, her social ideas included the radical idea of ruling according to the will of her people. To accomplish this she called a representative body to draft a new code of laws. This body, the Legislative Commission of 1767, was quite innovative for its time since it was elected by the people, not appointed by the nobility, and it was given jurisdiction over the code of laws. With the flare-up of war in 1768, this attempt at social change unfortunately failed; however, one positive result of her views was the establishment of health care for her subjects.

Her territory increased with the annexation of Livonia (Lithuania) and Little Russia (Ukraine) into Russia proper, the famous partitions of Poland, and wars for control of Crimea against the Ottoman Turks and with Sweden over Finland. By 1800 Russia, Austria and Prussia had divided Poland among them. From the Turks she obtained a port on the Black Sea by military campaigns in 1768-74 and 1787-91 against them.

The basic monetary unit in Catherine's Russia was the ruble. One hundred kopeks made one ruble and ten rubles comprised one chervonetz. In the final year of Catherine's rule, 5 kopeks was a basic unit of commerce as can be seen from the following chart listing the price of several goods purchased by the average Russian:

Item	Price in 1796
Meat	6 kopeks/pound
White Bread	3 kopeks/pound
Butter	15 kopeks/pound
Eggs	15 kopeks each

The coin itself was very crudely made. It was struck at the Petersburg mint, located in the Trubetskoi Bastion of the Saints Peter and Paul Fortress, at a time where the mint struggled under an ever increasing quantity of coinage. The result of this workload was that the manually run balancier coinage presses could at best turn out mediocre work. Even the efforts of Andrei Nartov, the engineer, engraver and metallurgist, could do no more than accomplish cosmetic changes. At the time of Catherine's death, events were in place to improve the mint capacity by hiring England's Matthew Boulton to build a new Petersburg mint.

A nice Very Fine to XF/AU version of this coin can be obtained through a COIN WORLD advertisement for $12.95. Twenty different dates are available for $244.95. However, this coin should be purchased only for the joy of ownership since it was shown in a 1965 price guide for $3.00. Obviously, this coin is

not known for great increases in value. The 5 kopeks coin provides the inexpensive opportunity to own and hold a piece of history for very little cost.

Suggested reading:

De Madariage, Isabel. Russia in the Age of Catherine the Great. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1981.

Doty, Richard. "Matthew Boulton and the Petersburg Mint." Journal of the Russian Numismatic Society, Number 53, Winter 1994.

Oldenbourg, Zoe. Catherine the Great. Translated from the French by Anne Carter. New York: Random House, 1965.

Reinfeld, Fred. Catalogue of the World's Most Popular Coins. New York: Sterling Publishing CO. 1965.

Severin, H.M. The Silver Coinage of Imperial Russia 1682 to 1917. London: Spink & Son Ltd. 1963.

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Local Firm Merges Two Family-Owned Coin and Stamp Companies

Norman and Brigitte Bowers, owners of B. & N. Coins of St. Louis, announced that effective this month their thirty year-old coin and stamp company will merge with Eagle Coin and Stamp Company of O'Fallon, Illinois. On April 1, 1995, B. & N. Coins purchased Eagle Coin and Stamp Company which is currently managed by their son, Greg Bowers.

B. & N. Coins began as a full service coin company in 1967 in the Baltimore-Washington, D.C. area. Later locations were Fayetteville, N.C.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Bonn, Germany; and the Houston, Tex. area. The company has always specialized in high-grade U.S. and German type coins; early, modern U.S. commemoratives; U.S. type gold coins; and U.S. commemorative postage stamps and plate blocks.

B. & N. Coins has been active in local and national coin show circuits since its founding. Last December the company researched, published, and distributed the first definitive checklist of world bi-metallic coins for American collectors. In January, 1997, B. & N. Coins teamed with Scotsmans Coin and Jewelry to promote collecting of international bi-metallic coinage.

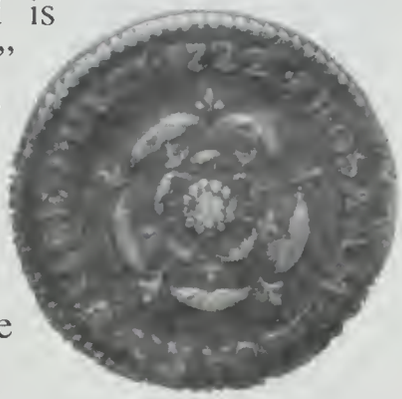
Eagle Coin and Stamp Company will operate in its present O'Fallon, Ill. location and assume all of the sales activities of B. & N. Coins.

Norman and Brigitte Bowers, on behalf of B. & N. Coins, would like to thank their former employees, friends, suppliers and fellow coin dealers for all of their work and support in making their company the success it has been. They extend special thanks to the wonderful customers who have supported them during the last thirty years. NB

WILLIAM WOOD'S ROSA AMERICANA COINAGE

by
John A. Bush

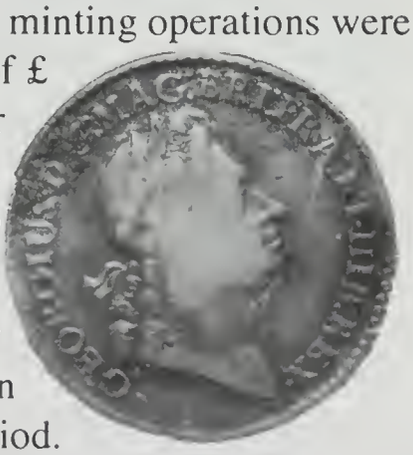
A Guide Book of United States Coins by R. S. Yeoman lists nine major classifications for the coinage of the American Colonies, commonly referred to as colonial coins. The second major group depicted is "COINAGE AUTHORIZED BY ROYAL PATENT." The Rosa Americana Coinage series is arranged under this major type heading.



Rosa Americana coppers were struck in three denominations - twopence, penny, and halfpence - by William Wood who also minted the Hibernia coinage (see the Wood's Hibernia Coinage in the Missouri Journal of Numismatics, Volume 18, July 1993). Wood was a wealthy English mine operator, but an ineffectual entrepreneur.

An account of Wood's life adds further insight to the complexity of the economics associated with Early American coinage. He was from the town of Wolverhampton in the county of Staffordshire, England. Wood, who was engaged in the profession of metallurgy, became personally interested in coinage in 1717.

Through the influence of the Duchess of Kendall, a German baroness and mistress of King George I of England, a patent was conferred to William Wood on July 12, 1722 for the right to mint 300 tons of coppers for the North American Colonies. This royal privilege was secured at a "dear" price. For, in union with the right to coin the three Rosa Americana denominations, a franchise for the aforementioned Hibernia coinage was conveyed to Wood by the Duchess of Kendall for £ 10,000 on June 16, 1772. Patents for both minting operations were for fourteen-year periods. Annual fees to the Crown of £ 800 and £ 300 respectively were assessed to Wood for the Rosa Americana and Hibernia operations. Transportation costs and any custom fees were also to be borne by Wood.

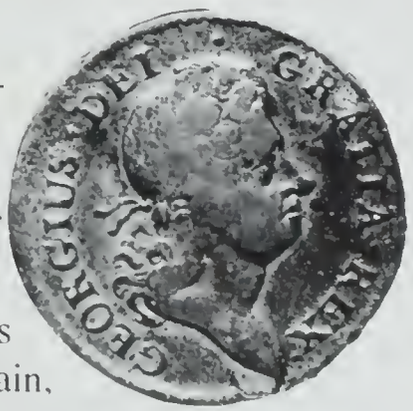


The Rosa Americana coinage was aesthetically engraved to present a distinctive American coinage in contrast to the circulating British coins of the period. However, they were struck approximately one half the weight of their British counterparts, the twopence, penny, and halfpence. Regardless of their handsome appearance, the set, inflated intrinsic values of the coins proved to be an insurmountable obstacle to entry into the early American channels of commerce. Their failure to circulate accounts for the large number of high grade and even uncirculated specimens of this series of coins.

It is presumed the Rosa Americana coinage was minted in both English cities of London and Bristol. Besides William Wood, a hardware merchant by the name of Marsland from the town of Cornhill and a man named Kingsmill Eyeres were also associated with the minting operation. The royal patent specifically limited the amount of coinage to 300 tons over a fourteen-year period. A maximum of 200 tons could be struck during the first four years and for the remaining ten years of the patent a maximum of ten tons could be struck in any stated year.

In the 1760's, Thomas Snelling, a bookseller and coin dealer on Fleet Street (next to the Horn Tavern in London) wrote the following about the manner in which Rosa Americana coinage was struck: "by an engine that raised and let fall an heavy weight upon them when made hot, which is the most expeditious way of striking Bath metal, which was (the) sort of metal they were made of." Since the planchets had to be struck while hot, these coins display a microscopic granularity.

Rosa Americana coinage has been erroneously connected with the term "Bath metal" because of Snelling's statement which is quoted above. "Bath metal" is defined as a variety of brass, an alloy of copper and zinc with a ratio of four and a half ounces of zinc to one pound of copper (approximately 78% copper and 22% zinc). Wood's patent specifies 75% "superfine Brass"; 24.72571% "double refined linck or Spelter"; and .27428% "pure virgin silver." Because Wood's patent was granted on July 12, 1722, silver is not given as a component metal of the "Bath metal" alloy and the fact that "Bath metal" was not developed until the mid-1700's (after the discovery of zinc), Snelling obviously erred in assuming that Wood's alloy and "Bath metal" were identical. When Sylvester S. Crosby quoted Snelling's account in his The Early Coins of America, Rosa Americana coinage was incorrectly attributed in subsequent numismatic publications as being coined in "Bath metal."



Let us now turn our attention to the design depicted on these pieces. The dies were engraved by Messrs. Harold, Lammas, and Standbroke. The obverse of the twopenny coin shows a bold, laureated portrait of George I surrounded by the legend, GEORGIUS D: G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET. HIB: REX which translates as George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland. The reverse depicts a full blown Tudor rose below the legend, ROSA AMERICANA (the American Rose) and the motto UTILE DUCILE (useful with the sweet) on a label. On a very rare variety the

twopenny does not have a label under the motto. The penny and halfpenny denominations use simpler obverse legends such as GEORGIUS * DEI * GRATIA * REX.

As this review shows, William Wood was no more successful in his Rosa Americana coinage venture than he was with his Hibernia coinage. Simply put, lightweight, over-valued coins did not meet the American colonists' demands because they were aware of the "intrinsic value of money." Wood was still scheming when he died in 1730. He was proposing to mint coins in gold and silver for the colonies at 75% of the sterling rate.

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ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists' Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 8800, St. Louis, MO 63102.

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METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month from September through April.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.

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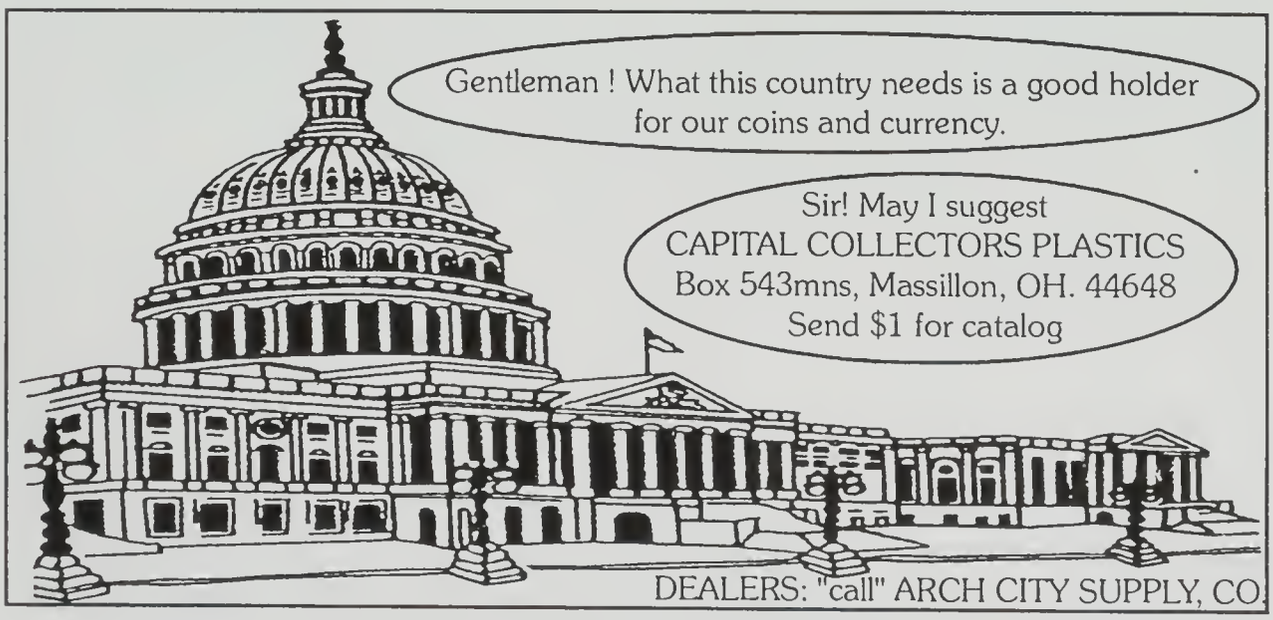
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The Scotsman's Tradition Continues As New Customers Fuel Growth

by Jerry L. Morgan

Editor's Note: Jerry Morgan is a staff numismatist for Scotsman's Coin & Jewelry and the publicity chairman for the Missouri Numismatic Society.

On a typically bleak St. Louis winter's day a dream was spawned. The Scotsman's vision was to harness his knowledge and appreciation of coins and use them to develop the finest coin business in America. He planned to create a company that stressed education, fairness, and integrity. This would be a place where people could rely on the Scotsman's commitment to serve its customers needs. In 1997 it is fair to say "the Scotsman's Dream is Alive."

This concept couldn't have succeeded in any other city as well as it did here. St. Louis is not only a geographical and transportation center of the country, but it is a "numismatic hotbed" as well. It is known nationally for its great coin shows, fine dealers and renowned clubs. Strong, active local organizations, such as the nearly sixty year-old Missouri Numismatic Society, give St. Louis a "celebrity" status in the world of numismatics. This market position is further enhanced by the international accolades St. Louis has enjoyed due to the outstanding group of numismatic authors and collectors that make St. Louis their home. In short, the Scotsman serves a metropolitan area steeped in numismatic tradition.

By now you may be asking, "Who was the Scotsman?" and "Where did he come from?" The business was actually started by a "Scotsman" named Dave Cooper who was previously a salesman for Golden Rod Dairy. His partner, Cliff Scott (a former driver for Kraft Foods), provided the inspiration for the "Scotsman" logo.

Actually, the Scotsman was originally the "Scotchman," a term now considered to be inaccurate and inappropriate. It is believed the company was started about 1961, and old telephone books reveal the dates and sequence of names.

Scotchman's Coin Shop (1962-1964)

The first location was at 1713 Kienlen in Wellston, and from there it moved to a small shop at 6517 Natural Bridge Rd. in Pine Lawn near the newly developed Northland Shopping Center. Business was brisk in the 1960's as coin collecting became one of the most popular pastimes. An inflationary economy and the demonetization of silver generated much interest.

The growth of the hobby in the 1960's created new markets. The St. Louis Numismatic Association (1964) and the World Coin Club of Missouri (c.1968) were founded to meet the increasingly diverse nature of local collectors. The St. Clair Coin Club and Dupo Coin Club of Illinois also enjoyed increased membership.

Scotchman's Coins, Inc. (1965 to 1980)

Officers (1965-1966) of the newly incorporated Scotchman's Coins, Inc. were Clifford D. Scott, president; Harvey Froehlichstein, vice- president; and Mrs. Agnes Scott, secretary-treasurer.

The removal of silver from the dime and quarter spurred interest in coin collecting and in the bullion trade. In 1965 and 1966 Scotchman's had two branches to meet demand. Scotchman's Coin Shop at 3469 Hampton Ave. in South St. Louis was formerly A. & B. Coin Co. owned by Ercel Bonney. Scotchman's manager in South St.Louis was Wm. DeClue, one of the early members of the World Coin Club of Mo. Scotchman's II Coin Co. at 8554 Airport Rd. in Berkeley was run by James Bressie and Karl Zuehlke.

By 1969, the old partnership had been restored - C.D. Scott was president and David L. Cooper was secretary-treasurer. By the time of the move to Chambers Rd. (1971), "Dave" Cooper had assumed the title of vice-president. Clifford Scott retired by 1975 and David Cooper was then president. In 1975 one of his salesmen was Robert L. Woodside, a man destined to become the next owner of Scotchman's.

Cooper was a leader in local numismatics until he retired, and the company was sold to Bob Woodside, Dusty Royer, and Harry Spangler. They retained the name as did current owner John "Jay" Woodside when he purchased the business after the untimely death of his father in 1982. For nearly four decades the "Scotsman" name has been recognized as the place to trade.

During the 1970's, the Scotchman moved to 1425 Chambers Road. This period was a tumultuous era for the coin business. The Arab oil embargo, an unpopular war in South Vietnam, and a governmental reliance on deficit financing led to runaway inflation. Demand exceeded supply of both rare and bullion value coins. The coin hobby was severely damaged by the Hunt brothers' attempt to corner the silver market. They also speculated in very rare coins, especially Byzantine gold. Spiraling prices for silver reached nearly $50.00 an ounce on January 17, 1980. The silver panic ended almost as fast as it had accelerated. Within a few weeks, the price of silver dropped to $10.80 an ounce. For some people it meant that the family silver was cashed in at a great profit (possibly regretted later) and for others, including some dealers, it would mean eventual bankruptcy.

On the bright side, serious numismatics flourished. The Missouri Numismatic Society began publication of its journal which was distributed free at the annual M.N.S. coin show. The Missouri Numismatic Society Library and the Ancient Coin Study Group were established.

Later company names reflect the times and character of the coin business.

Scotchman's Gold & Silver Exchange (1981-1983)
The Scotsman (1984-1997)

With a public loss of faith in coins and coin collecting, the main concern for all coin dealers was survival! After extensive meetings with his staff, "Jay" Woodside decided to rebuild his business on the principles of customer service, product quality and market caution. Those same staff members (Janice Woodside [Jay's sister], Robert Brandt, Joe Espinoza, and vice-president John Hartmann) still provide the company's management nucleus. By adhering to principle, Scotsman's developed into one of the nation's largest coin dealerships.

In 1994, Scotsman Coin and Jewelry moved to its present location at 11262 Olive Blvd. in Creve Coeur. In response to customer needs, the company diversified product lines and hired specialists on currency, silver dollars, world coins, and jewelry.

Scotsman, which is open six days a week, is moving into the 21st century with state-of-the-art computer and telephone systems. Internet technology is no longer a business luxury. It is now an integral part of the Scotsman's day to day services. This summer, Scotsman added 1200 square feet to its showroom.

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AN ODD AND CUROUS TOKEN

submitted by Russ Vogelsang

Obv. A / DAM QUARTER / 25 C [in red] over a drawing of the dam [in brown] / GOOD FOR 25 C / IN TRADE (small letters) / COULEE DAM WASH. (in small letters)
Rev. blank (no printing)
35.0 mm. round paint/ink over black-flecked gray marble

BEER DRUMMERS AND BREWERY TOKENS

by Tim Hornseth

Although they were an important link in the chain bringing beer tokens to the public, "beer drummers" is an unfamiliar phrase to most numismatists. A beer drummer, almost always male, was usually a brewery employee, salesman, or someone else connected to the brewery who would appear at places where beer was being served to promote his particular brand of beer. There, he handed out his company's token redeemable for one beer to potential customers to get them to try his particular label or brand. The theory was that once someone tried the brand, he would stick with it.

Most of those brands of beer have long ago disappeared, but their many types and varieties of tokens remain as does the advertising practice. Today these tokens are prized by the coin and breweriana collecting communities.

Brewery tokens appeared during the Civil War era. Like other businesses, brewers intended to take advantage of the coinage shortages which this country experienced during that time. Afterward, tokens and storecards continued to be made regularly up to Prohibition which started in 1919. After Prohibition ended in 1933, beer tokens were again made and their usage lasted through the 1960's. Very few tokens have been made since then; however, in the past 5-10 years a few have been put out by one or two of the major breweries in the United States.

Beer tokens were made with a number of different materials; however, Civil War storecards were generally composed mostly of copper and the later pre-Prohibition pieces were made of brass. Most post- Prohibition pieces were struck in aluminum. Pre-Prohibition cardboard and white metal "good-for" tokens and storecards are exceptions to these rules. Even wood tokens (from Stag Brewing Co.) are known. Some of the rarest pre-Prohibition brewery tokens are the square cardboard token from Gast Brewing and a non-denominational token from the Carondelet Brewing Co.

Token shape and size differed from brewery to brewery, but once again, the largest percentage are coin-shaped (round) and about the size of a quarter or half-dollar. Shapes which deserve particular mention are the horse-shoe shaped encased cents which feature a variation of the "good luck" slogan and the "spinner." Spinners have a raised bump on one side so they can be spun. An arrow is part of the design on the other side. After the store card is spun, whomever the arrow pointed to had to buy the next round of drinks. Sterling Brewing of Evansville, Indiana and Storz Brewing of Omaha, Nebraska issued spinners.

Beer tokens were an advertising technique used nationwide, but the heaviest use was by breweries in the Philadelphia and New York City regions. Several breweries in the St. Louis Metropolitan area put out tokens. Some local breweries had several varieties. Falstaff Brewing Corp. put out at least five varieties of tokens from the 1930's to the 1960's. ABC Brewing advertised on a token with the inscription "Good for one beer" issued by a tavern in Belleville, Ill. The Star- Peerless token for Stern-Brau beer is interesting in that someone actually took the time to make a counterfeit. Consequently, two varieties of this token are floating around.

Recently, Anheuser-Busch put out tokens in silver, platinum and bronze; however, they were designed to go directly to the collector rather than being issued for some other purpose.

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FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

August 9, 1997	The Society of Paper Money Collectors (SPMC) is holding a general membership meeting at 1:00 p.m. at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.
September 5-7, 1997	The Illinois State Numismatic Association is hosting the Central States Numismatic Association fall coin show at the Ramada Inn at 17040 S. Halsted (the intersection of I80 and Rt. 1.) in Harvey, IL.
October 25-26, 1997	The Ozark Coin Club is holding its annual show at the University Plaza Trade Center, 625 E. St. Louis St. in Springfield, MO.
November 9, 1997	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association is holding its last one-day coin show for 1997 in the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Dr., Springfield, IL.
November 13-16, 1997	The Professional Currency Dealers Association National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.
December 6-7, 1997	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Coin Show is in the Trophy Room of the Belle-Clair Fairgrounds in Belleville, Illinois, east of the junction of Rts. 13 and 159.
January 31-	The 41st annual Dupo Coin Show is held at the Ramada
February 1, 1998	Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 6-8, 1998	The 34th annual St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.
May 16-17, 1998	The Central Coin Club sponsors its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Mo.
August 14-16, 1998	The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY's 38th Annual Coin Festival is scheduled

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MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, formerly located at Mercantile Tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, has closed and is relocating. A reopening date has not been set. The Eric P. Newman Library is still available to serious researchers by appointment only. Outreach programs are still ongoing. Further information may be secured by calling 664-2022.

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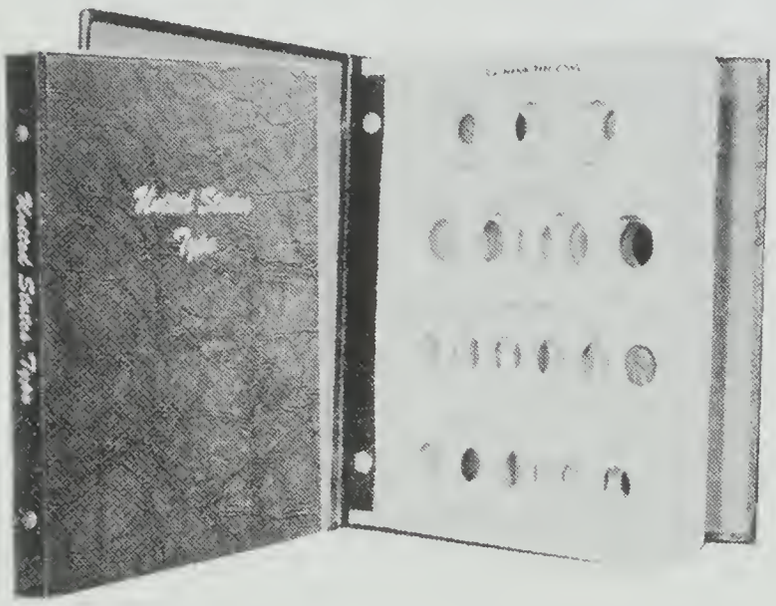

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THE SEAGOVILLE TOKENS OF WORLD WAR II

by Jim Watson

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In 1970, a Japanese lady left her home outside Tokyo to make a trip to her birthplace. Her destination was Seagoville, Texas - not to the town but to the federal prison located there. Her story begins in Peru, a country far south of the United States, just prior to the American entry into World War II.

Some scholars had published a theory that the founder of the Inca Empire was Japanese, so many high ranking Peruvians welcomed the Japanese migration. Besides, Peru needed skilled, industrious workers. With encouragement from the Peruvian government, most of the immigrants to Peru left Japan between 1895 to 1936. According to the census, the number of Japanese in Peru was 17,598 by 1940. The number of Peruvian citizens of Japanese descent was 8,790.

Aided by their work ethic, love of the land, and devotion to family life, the Japanese prospered in Peru. They utilized every hour of the day and every square foot of ground. As a result, the new immigrants were successful in almost every endeavor in which they became involved and eventually dominated several of the trades. The success of the Japanese did make other Peruvians envious.

The secure life which the Japanese immigrants had built in Peru ended soon because of events thousands of miles away.

On December 7, 1941, the "Day of Infamy," Pearl Harbor was bombed by Japan in a desperate attempt to forestall an American declaration of war and to cripple U.S. Pacific defenses. The next day the United States Congress declared war on Japan, and American authorities reacted to the potential Japanese threat immediately.

Since war with Japan had been a definite possibility for quite some time, the Immigration and Naturalization Service already knew the whereabouts of all Japanese-born residents of the United States. U. S. law prevented any first generation Japanese (Isei) from being eligible for citizenship in the United States. All those of Japanese descent living in the United States were classed as resident aliens and required to notify appropriate government agencies of any changes in their current status or residence.

War paranoia struck, and everyone was looking for signs of espionage, disloyalty, sabotage, and subversion. One hundred thousand Japanese-Americans, including thousands of American citizens, were forcibly evacuated from California and incarcerated in concentration camps (labeled relocation centers). Many of their children (Nisei), were native-born U.S. citizens who later volunteered and fought for the United States while their older family members were incarcerated by the U.S. Most Japanese-American soldiers fought in Europe with the 44nd Combat Team which received more combat decorations than any

other unit its size in the United States Army, suffering high casualties and achieving an outstanding record of bravery in combat.

Someone noticed the Pacific coast of South America. In January, 1942, the United States proposed to the Latin American Republics that they intern Axis nationals. At a conference of Pan-American ministers of foreign affairs held in Rio de Janeiro that month an emergency committee for political defense was formed. Among the recommendations made during the course of 1942 were actions to control "Potentially dangerous aliens, to intern Axis nationals, to restrict the naturalization of enemy aliens, and to cancel the naturalization of Axis supporters."

The United States offered to help identify Axis sympathizers, transport them, and incarcerate them in U.S. detention centers. One authority stated that we had so many F.B.I. agents and intelligence agents in Peru that it wasn't unknown for agents to be tailing each other.

Substantial numbers of Japanese lived in Latin America, and under this program, several thousand people of Japanese ancestry were rounded up, put on American ships, and brought to the United States where they were interned. Their destination was Seagoville, Texas.

The federal correctional institution at Seagoville opened on October 10, 1940, as the federal reformatory for women with Ms. Helen Hironomus as the first warden. The fifty member staff could be increased to one hundred and fifteen when fully operational. The initial female inmate population was fifty. The prison's maximum capacity was about four hundred. The freedom of inmates in each dormitory to plan and cook their own meals was a unique feature of this facility.

In March, 1942, Seagoville was converted into a federal detention station. The inmates were transferred to the Dallas County Jail and to other women's prisons. Now, instead of convicted criminals, the prison would hold whole families, many of whom had left their homes to enjoy the freedom of America.

Four housing units were used to lodge German and Italian families, and ninety huts were constructed to house Japanese families. The Latin American Japanese were mostly from Peru. The United States government found the idea of importing thousands of Japanese and placing them in internment camps an attractive proposition. They could serve as hostages to secure better treatment for Americans held by the Japanese, and at some time we might be able to use them for prisoner exchanges to secure the release of American captives. The fact that many of these captives were citizens of Peru, a sovereign foreign nation, was not a deterrent to the plan.

Memories of the war-time function of the Seagoville facility are preserved in a series of tokens issued under federal authority. All of the tokens are made of a fiber composition. This type of material was used because of the wartime demand for metals.

Few of these tokens have survived. Similar tokens were used in other internment camps.

1. Obv. SEAGOVILLE INTERNMENT CAMP / SEAGOVILLE / . / TEXAS / -
   Rev. ONE / $1.oo / DOLLAR
   28mm. Red Octagonal

2. Obv. SEAGOVILLE INTERNMENT CAMP / SEAGOVILLE / . / TEXAS / -
   Rev. TWENTY FIVE / 25c / CENTS
   24mm. Red Octagonal

3. Obv. SEAGOVILLE INTERNMENT CAMP / SEAGOVILLE / . / TEXAS / -
   Rev. FIVE / 5c / CENTS
   19mm. Red Octagonal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Carol Long, historian, Federal Correctional Institute, Seagoville, Texas

John Tombone, warden, Federal Correctional Institute, Seagoville, Texas

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ELONGATED CENTS
from Missouri Tourist Sites

by
Michael G. Pfefferkorn

Travel along with me to the places which create memories preserved in a little piece of copper (and zinc) from once spendable coin. This is a guide to those places which preserve an American tradition of the souvenir stand and the unbreakable rule that you must bring home a physical memory and it must be cheap!

A SHORT HISTORY

The technology for making elongated cents is descended from the roller dies used to make central European coins in the 17th century. Coins produced by roller dies are typically bent and are somewhat oval rather than perfectly round.

The novelty of "rolled" coins was a popular attraction at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in 1892-1893. The elongated nickel from that fair can still be easily found in coin dealers' cases, flea markets, and antique shops. The St. Louis World's Fair produced 33 varieties of elongated coins. (See Missouri Journal of Numismatics, Volume 10, July 1985, pp. 20-21.) The 1933 Chicago Century of Progress produced many more "rolled" cents. From the 1940's through the 1960's, they remained popular as pocket pieces and inexpensive souvenirs. For a while afterward, the elongated cent seemed to disappear from the roadside, perhaps a casualty of the superhighway that by-passed many little tourist sites and their often outrageous gift shops. Dedicated collectors, however, kept the interest alive.

The Elongated Collector is a national organization which promotes the collecting of "squeezed" cents. Membership is $10.00 per year which includes a monthly newsletter, TEC News. Write to Corey Wylde, editor, 2600 W. Cherry Ave., Fullerton, CA 92833 for more information.

PENNY PRESS MIDWEST

Many of the "stretched penny" machines, which create the elongated cents described in this article, were assembled from parts purchased in Indiana, Utah and Colorado; however, they are gradually being replaced by modern machines manufactured in Missouri. Penny Press Midwest either owns or services most of these machines and has penny presses in both Missouri and Illinois. Frank Brazzell of Terre Haute, Indiana, who died last year, engraved many of the dies for the designs listed in this catalogue.

Penny Press Midwest, a St. Louis firm, is owned and operated by Gary Castens, a January 1966 graduate of Roosevelt High School in St. Louis, Missouri. Castens spent twenty years in the retail business before starting Penny Press Midwest on January 1, 1994. Inspiration for the venture came from the machines he saw while on a vacation in California. After researching the market possibilities, he began assembling and creating his own machines from parts

from various suppliers. Museums or companies interested in installing a penny press can contact Mr. Castens at 314-436-3040.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN ELONGATED COINS

Quarter presses may be the next innovation in the marketplace. The composition of nickel five-cent coins is too hard an alloy for the coin presses; however, the quarter is a sandwich alloy of copper-nickel over copper. It is more malleable and still offers a larger surface for detailed die work.

A dollar change machine which delivers four quarters and two cents is being used next to one press in Union Station. Other change machines are also available in the St. Louis Science Center and the St. Louis Zoo. This limits the inconvenience of asking for change from store clerks and encourages parents to buy the inexpensive souvenirs. More change machines are likely to be installed.

COLLECTOR TIPS

To keep the date of the coin visible on the back, you must follow a few rules. First, place the cent so that Lincoln and the date are facing to your left. Second, if possible, use a cent minted before 1982. Although the 95% copper/5% zinc and tin alloy is not quite hard enough to retain the image of the cent on the blank side of the elongated coin, if it is darkened by oxidation it may retain part of the image. During 1982, the copper plated zinc cents (97.6% zinc/2.4% copper) were introduced. This composition is too soft to resist the pressure of the press and the reverse will be completely smooth (blank). A heavily toned copper cent will be more likely to hold a reverse image. Third, if you choose to use current cents because they are bright uncirculated, spray the reverse of the coin with Deft Spray Wood Stain. (One collector uses Salem Maple Leaf color.) This somehow changes the effects from the die's pressure. The design and the date will be preserved.

Elongated cents seem to be back as inexpensive tourist souvenirs. Locally, several major attractions have a penny press machine waiting for your two quarters and bright shiny penny. Older elongated cents periodically appear at flea markets. Acquisition of the newer ones necessitates a visit to the site.

CATALOGUE AND TRAVELER'S GUIDE

This article, which guides you to the location of the each piece, is accurate for the summer of 1997; however, companies sometimes relocate, temporarily remove, or add a penny press. Ask the local souvenir vendor where these machines might be hidden.

Border designs are given for each series. Design position "H" (DP-H) is horizontal. Design position "V" (DP-V) is vertical. Most coins which are rolled are plated zinc cents.

NOTE: * before the catalogue number indicates that the elongated cent is no longer being produced at its original site. Specimens would have to be acquired through a club or by chance at a coin dealer or at a flea market.

ST. LOUIS CITY: ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY

A penny press was installed outside in June, 1997, in the Anheuser- Busch Brewery visitors' center at 13th and Lynch Streets. It is located outside the gift shop on the south side of a pillar. The entrance to the tour parking lot and the visitors' center is from Lynch St. between 11th and 12th Streets.

The brewery gives free tours Monday through Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (September-May) and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (June-August). Call 314-577-2626 for more information.

Like the presses at Grant's Farm, this four impression press is hand crank operated. The designs do not identify their brewery origin.

1. ST. LOUIS. / MO / (mare and foal walking l.) (DP-H)
2. (Bald Eagle attacking r.) / ST. LOUIS / MO (DP-V)
3. ST. LOUIS, MO / (horse at rest with foal nearby) (DP-H)
4. (Clydesdale with harness prancing l.) / ST. LOUIS / MO (DP-V)

ST. LOUIS CITY: BUSCH STADIUM

This elongated cent has not been seen. It is reported that an operator hand presses cents during the Cardinal games. No further information is available.

ST. LOUIS CITY: LACLEDE'S LANDING AREA - NAN'S THIS AND THAT

Nan's This and That Shop, located at 711 N. 1st in the Bi-State Development Building, has a one impression press located just inside the entrance on the right. The Laclede's Landing elongated cent has two beaded borders, an unbroken outer border and an inner border divided by the legends above and below.

1. LACLEDE'S LANDING / (steamboat passing the Arch) / ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS CITY: MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

As of the summer of 1997, the Mercantile Money Museum was in the process of relocating from the Mercantile Bank Building. The Mercantile Money Museum elongated cent die used a beaded border.

*1. MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM / (Ben Franklin) / ST. LOUIS (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS CITY: SCIENCE CENTER

The Science Center is the result of the expansion of the former McDonnell Planetarium. It is also one of St. Louis' free-to-the-public cultural assets. There are charges for special activities such as the Omnimax Theater, Planetarium lectures, the Discovery Room, Laser Shows, and Exploradome exhibits.

Two series of Science Center elongated cents are retired. Series one (#1-3) was sold from a machine near the gift shop and the T-Rex display. Series two (#4-6) was sold from a machine in the planetarium building. Both series used a

beaded border and were sold from three impression machines. They can be distinguished from the current series because the designs have a greater 3-D effect (the raised features are rounded as opposed to appearing flat.

*1. ST. LOUIS / (triceratops walking r.) / SCIENCE CENTER (DP-H)

*2. ST. LOUIS / (tyrannosaurus standing r.) / SCIENCE /CENTER (DP-V)

*3. ST. LOUIS / (tyrannosaurus standing l.) / SCIENCE / CENTER (DP-V)

*4. ST. LOUIS / (space shuttle flying r.; UNITED STATES on side of shuttle) / SCIENCE CENTER (DP-H)

*5. ST. LOUIS / (Science Center logo) / SCIENCE CENTER (DP-V)

*6. ST. LOUIS / (moon walker standing facing) / SCIENCE / CENTER (DP-V)

The current machines have four impression die wheels. Some designs are similar to earlier issues; however, there are differences in size of the lettering and depth of design. Series 3 (#s 7-10) are located outside the main gift shop near the Tyrannosaurus Rex exhibit.

7. ST. LOUIS / (Science Center logo) / SCIENCE CENTER (DP-H)
(The logo and letters are larger than on # 5)

8. ST. LOUIS / (two children building an arch) / SCIENCE / CENTER (DP-V)

9. ST. LOUIS / (triceratops walking r.) / SCIENCE CENTER (DP-H)
(The letters are larger than on # 1)

10. ST. LOUIS / (tyrannosaurus with tail up walking l.) /SCIENCE / CENTER (DP-V)

Series 4 elongateds (#s 11-13) are made by a machine located outside the Satellite Shop on the upper floor of the planetarium.

11. ST. LOUIS / (Science Center logo) / SCIENCE CENTER (The logo is the same size as # 7. The letters appear to be thinner and flatter than on # 7.) (DP-H)

12. ST LOUIS / SCIENCE / CENTER / (space shuttle flying r.; NASA near tail of craft; UNITED STATES on side of shuttle) / (DP-H)

13. (Spaceman floating in space r.) / ST. LOUIS / SCIENCE /CENTER (DP-V)

14. (X symbol) PRIZE / ST. LOUIS / SCIENCE / CENTER CENTER (DP-V)

(The "X Prize" is offered by the X Prize Committee, a group composed of scientific organizations and individuals within the aerospace industry, for the first privately financed and built spacecraft. Among the several qualifing conditions is the requirement to fly twice within 14 days and to return both times with craft and passengers unharmed. This method of encouraging private development is similar to the prize offered for the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. (Charles A. Lindbergh in his Spirit of St. Louis won it in 1927.)

Beginning in 1997, with the opening of the Exploradome, a single impression penny press creates an elongated cent to commemorate the current exhibit. Each exhibit lasts about 3 months after which the old die is retired and a new one installed.

*15. ST / LOUIS / SCIENCE / CENTER / (AFRICA across outline map of the continent) / ONE CONTINENT / MANY / WORLDS (DP-V)

Africa One Continent Many Worlds was the first show in the new Exploradome, a theme show area covered by inflated roof and walls. The exhibit ran from February 8 through May 11, 1997. The die is retired.

16. (Science Center logo) (an open scene take shutter with 1997 in open space and bottom inscribed SPECIAL / EFFECTS) / ST. LOUIS / SCIENCE / CENTER (DP-V)

The Special Effects exhibit opened on May 31 and will close on August 31, 1997.

ST. LOUIS CITY: UNION STATION

A four impression penny press is located just beyond the southeast entrance to Union Station which, in its heyday, was one of the nation's busiest transportation centers. It was designed after the French walled town of Carcasonne.

1. THE ARCH - ST. LOUIS, MO (arch, steamboat and fireworks) GATEWAY TO THE WEST (DP-H)

2. ST. LOUIS (Steam engine and coal car marked 1894) UNION STATION (DP-H)

3. (clover) My Lucky Penny (in script) (horseshoe and clover) ST. LOUIS, MO (DP-V)

4. (front - Market St. - view of Union Station) ST. LOUIS UNION STATION (on base of building) (DP-H)

Two single impression machines are also located in Union Station. One can be found on the lower level (west corridor) between the caricature artist and the Sweet Factory.

5. (Arch and grounds before a background of horizontal lines) / SAINT / LOUIS (DP-V)

The other single impression machine is located on the upper level of stores in front of Silver and Hide Connections. It is unusual in that it presses the cent on both front and back. This elongated cent uses a beaded border on the obverse and no border on the reverse.

6. Obv. Saint / Louis / (small clover) / Gateway / to the West (all between the legs of the Arch
Rev. (clover) My Lucky Penny (in script) (horseshoe and clover) (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS CITY: V.P. FAIR

The St. Louis Veiled Prophet Fair is a remnant of a local tradition which dates back to the 1870's. The Veiled Prophet Parade and Ball was a time many St. Louis debutantes formally entered St. Louis society. The rise of the civil rights movement resulted in the decline of the V.P. Parade. It was eventually converted into the now famous St. Louis Fourth of July Celebration without the overtones of an upper class society.

Number 1 is of uncertain vintage, possibly the late 1980's. It was made for sale as a key chain decoration and uses a beaded border. Numbers 2 and 3 have star borders and are identical except that number 3 was rolled from a World War II steel cent.

*1. THE / GREAT / ST. LOUIS / (fancy VP design) / V P FAIR (small arch) / AMERICAN / CELEBRATION (DP-V)

*2. V P FAIR - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI / 19 (arch, steamboat, and fireworks) 88 / JULY 2, 3, & 4 - 1988 (copper cent) (DP-H)

*3. V P FAIR - ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI / 19 (arch, steamboat, and fireworks) 88 / JULY 2, 3, & 4 - 1988 (steel cent) (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS CITY: ZOO

The St. Louis Zoo is the last remaining major zoological garden open to the public free of admission charges. Fees are charged for the Sea Lion Show, Zooline Railroad, Zoo Tram, and Animal Encounters (a petting zoo). Parking costs $5.00 per car. The zoo is open year around, except for December 25 and January 1, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The zoo series has a border of antelope heads. Legends on #1, #3, #4, #5, and #7 break the border at top and bottom. Machines are located in the south entrance Safari Gift Shop (#s 1, 2, 3, and 6); the Gorilla Villa photo/souvenir kiosk near Malayan Sun Bear and the seals (#s 1, 2, 3, and 7); the Lakeside Cafe on the east side of the lake (#s 1, 2, 3, and 4); and on the lower floor of the Living World (#s 1, 2, 6, and 5).

Formerly, receipts from the zoo penny presses were split on a commission basis. This spring, the St. Louis Zoo acted on the option to buy them. More designs are planned for the Children's Zoo when it reopens next year.

1. St. Louis / (head of antelope alongside: Saint Louis / ZOO) / Missouri (DP-H)

2. St. Louis Zoo / (baby elephant) / RAJA (DP-V)

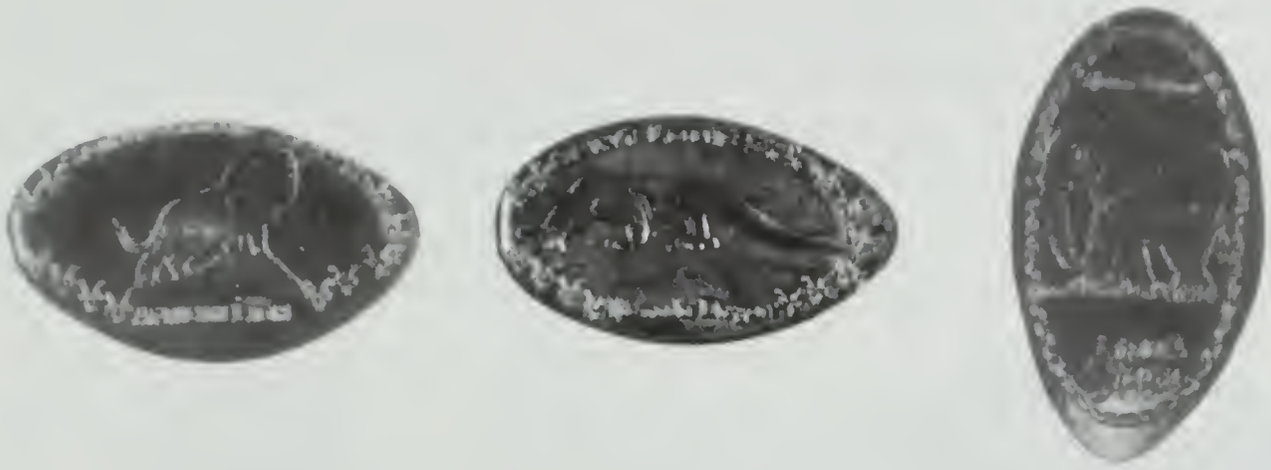
3. SAINT LOUIS ZOO / (Komodo Dragon walking l.) / Komodo Dragon (DP-H)

4. SAINT LOUIS ZOO / (lion standing r.) / AFRICAN LION (DP-H)

5. SAINT LOUIS / (Living World building complex) / ZOO (DP-H)

6. SAINT LOUIS ZOO / ("ZOO" pillar at the south entrance of the zoo) (DP-V)

7. SAINT LOUIS / (zoo train moving l.) / ZOO (DP-H)



A fifth penny press is in the train station between the Bear Pits and the Living World on the north side of the Zoo. It is a newly designed machine that takes 5c, 10c, and 25c coins as well as make change for a dollar bill. It also features a stuffed bear in a St. Louis Zoo T-shirt which turns the crank as the cent is stretched.

8. SAINT LOUIS / (chimpanzee) / ZOO (DP-V)

9. SAINT LOUIS / (grizzly bear) / ZOO (DP-V)

10. SAINT LOUIS / (prairie dog) / ZOO (DP-V)

ST. LOUIS COUNTY: GRANT'S FARM

Grant's Farm, located on Grant Drive (10501 Gravois Rd.), is open to the public from mid-April until the end of October. Hours are 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday and 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Sunday. Visitors should allow about three hours to tour and browse. Tram tours are free and leave every fifteen minutes. Reservations are required and can be made in advance by telephone at 843-1700. Specific times will be set for touring Grant's Farm. Call several days in advance if a particular time is desired as this is a very popular tourist spot, especially for parents, grandparents, and young children.

Each penny press machine at Grant's Farm is operated by a hand crank. the die is selected by lining up a red arrow with the desired design. The coin receptacle will not take coins unless the alignment is correct.

Series 1 (#s 1-3) and 2 (#s 4-7) are older dies and use a chain border. Series 1 has been replaced by series 3.

*1. (building entrance) / Grant's / Farm (in script) (DP-V)

*2. GRANT'S FARM / St. Louis, Missouri (in tiny script) / (horse at rest with foal nearby) (DP-H)

*3. GRANT'S FARM / (tram moving r.) / ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI (in small letters) (DP-H)

Series 2 is still available in the Baurenhof, the first structure built by the Busch family on Grant's Farm (1913). This machine has the finest dies of all of the Grant's Farm elongated cent presses. It is necessary to take the tour to reach the Bauernhof. The press is located in the inner courtyard outside the Brat Haus restaurant.

4. African Elephant (in script) / (elephant walking l.) / Grant's / Farm (in script) (DP-H)
5. (Bald Eagle attacking r.) / BALD EAGLE (written vertically) / Grant's / Farm (in script) (bottom line in blurred script) (DP-V)
6. (Clydesdale prancing l.) / Grant's / Farm (in script) / St. Louis, Missouri (in tiny script) (DP-V)
7. (two parrots facing) / Grant's / Farm (in script) (DP-V)

Series 3 and 4 can be distinguished from earlier series by their beaded border, less detailed engravings, and the addition of a tiny TM after Grant's Farm.

Series 3 can be found outside the entrance to the General's Store, a souvenir shop near Grant's Station, the entrance to the tram tour of Grant's Farm. These designs are similar to those of series 1 and were engraved by Uncommon Cents.

8. (building entrance) / Grant's / Farm (in script) (TM in tiny letters) / ST LOUIS / MO (DP-V)
9. (horse at rest with foal nearby) / Grant's / Farm (in script on r. side) (TM in tiny letters) / ST. LOUIS, MO. (DP-H)
10. GRANT'S FARM (TM in tiny letters) / (shuttlebus moving r.) / ST. LOUIS, / MO (normal size letters) (DP-H)
11. Grant's / Farm (in script) (TM in tiny letters) / (Clydesdale with harness prancing l.) / ST LOUIS / MO (DP-V)

Series 4 elongateds are pressed by a machine in the Stallion Barn located at the north end of the visitors' parking lot. St. Louis is one of two breeding and rearing facilities for the Anheuser-Busch Clydesdales. St. Louis is the only such site that can be toured.

12. Grant's / Farm (in script) (TM in tiny letters) / (mare looking back to foal standing l.) / ST LOUIS / MO (DP-V)
13. Grant's / Farm (in script) (TM in tiny letters) / (horse without harness standing l.) / ST LOUIS / MO (DP-V)
14. Grant's / Farm (in script) (TM in tiny letters) / (horse without harness prancing l.) / ST LOUIS / MO (DP-V)
15. Grant's / Farm (in script) (TM in tiny letters) / (mare and foal walking l.) / ST. LOUIS, / MO. (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS COUNTY: MUSEUM OF TRANSPORTATION

The Museum of Transportation is located at 3015 Barrett Station Road, just west of Kirkwood and north of Big Bend Blvd. It is open 7 days a week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The museum does charge an admission fee ($4.00 for adults; $1.50 for children 5-12 and seniors 65 and older). Children under 5 years of age are admitted free. For further information call 965-7998.

The museum has a one impression machine in its gift shop which is accessible without charge.

1. MUSEUM OF TRANSPORTATION / (old time steam engine facing r.) / ST. LOUIS, MO. (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, ALLENTON: SIX FLAGS OVER MID-AMERICA

The Six Flags roller machine is located at a stand near the Ferris Wheel. Three types are available. Number 1 listed here is an older specimen and may not be the one the the author failed to buy. (It does require exact change = 2 quarters and one penny!) Number one had a double wave border. Numbers 2 and 3 have beaded borders.

1. (forepart of a Screaming Eagle combined with a roller coaster - SIX FLAGS on side of the ride) / FLY THE SCREAMIN' EAGLE (DP-H)

2. (logo with six flagpoles) / Six Flags (large letters) / Over Mid-America (smaller letters) (DP-H)

3. Six Flags / (SCREAMIN' EAGLE combined with body of eagle flying l.) (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, HAZELWOOD: BIGFOOT 4x4 INC.

These elongated designs use a bead border. The Bigfoot 4x4 Inc. retail store originated in 1975 and has been at its present location for the last twelve years. A visitor can be photographed with Bigfoot at 6311 N. Lindbergh Blvd. (63042) [731-2882] Because the 97-150 truck body was redesigned, the BIGFOOT elongated die was reengraved. The new style replaced #1 in May, 1997. Bigfoot 4x4 Inc. retained the old die.

*1. THE ORIGINAL MONSTER TRUCK / (4x4 vehicle with '96 or earlier body style; BIGFOOT in small letters on side l.) / BIGFOOT (description is approximate) (DP-H)

2. (4x4 vehicle with BIGFOOT in small letters on side l.) / BIGFOOT (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, LEMAY: GRANDPA'S

The Lemay Grandpa's (Grandapa Pidgeon's) department store at 2511 Lemay Ferry Rd. (63125) has a Penny Press Midwest machine tucked in an obscure cubbyhole at the front of the store across from the cashier lines. Other vending machines are nearby. One design (#1) employs a chain border. The other three designs (#2, #3 and #4) use a beaded border. All four designs are generic types and do not mention the store or its location.

1. (clover) / My Lucky Penny (in script) / (horseshoe and clover) (DP-V)
   (NOTE: This is a generic design which was also used, with an additional legend by Lambert's Cafe in Sikeston and in the Union Station [St. Louis] machine.)

2. + OUR FATHER / WHO ART IN / HEAVEN HALLOWED / BE THY NAME, THY / KINGDOM COME / THY WILL BE DONE / ON EARTH AS IT IS / IN HEAVEN, GIVE US / THIS DAY OUR DAILY / BREAD AND / FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, / AS WE FORGIVE THOSE / WHO TRESPASS / AGAINST US, AND / LEAD US NOT INTO / TEMPTATION BUT / DELIVER US / FROM EVIL. / AMEN (DP-V)

3. SOUVENIR / OF / THE SHOW / ME STATE / (an arch and MISSOURI superimposed on an outline map of Missouri) / GATEWAY / TO THE / WEST (DP-H)

4. (Mizzou tiger facing, snarling) / MIZZOU (bold letters) (DP-H)

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, LONE ELK PARK: WORLD BIRD SANCTUARY

This chain border elongated design can be purchased at the World Bird Sanctuary Visitors Center in Lone Elk Park. The sanctuary is part of the Tyson Research Center at I-44 and Antire Rd. (63130) Call for visitors hours at 938-6193.

1. WORLD BIRD SANCTUARY / (falcon standing on a post r. with head facing) / ST. LOUIS, MO (DP-V)

Acknowledgements

The author would like to express his appreciation to Gary Castens and Russell Vogelsang for their assistant in compiling for this article.

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Did You Know That...?

Congress is considering issuing quarters with 50 different designs on reverse.

We now have two new currency types: $100.00 and $50.00 notes.

The largest gold coin ever struck is now believed to no longer exist.

Some of the world's smallest coins are recovered by a method similar to gold panning.

Three African-Americans have been portrayed on American silver coins.

A MISSOURI RECORD

continued from the July, 1996 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

34. Obv. HIRSCH BROS. / (ornament) / M & P. / CO.
Rev. GOOD FOR / $1oo c / IN MERCHANDISE
23.5 x 23.5 mm. Square Aluminum

The Hirsch Bros. Mercantile and Provision Co. was a general store which operated in Cape Girardeau, MO. c. 1914.

35. Obv. (top bar) SOUVENIR /
(hanger) ST. LOUIS /
OCT. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION 3 - 9 /
(statue of St. Louis w/ST. LOUIS on base) /
* 1909 *
Rev. blank w/maker's logo - Schwaab S & S Co. Milwaukee
57.0 x 40.5 mm. goldine plated brass

This souvenir badge was sold during the 100th anniversary celebration of the charter of St. Louis as a city. St. Louis was founded in 1764 but its city charter dates from the territorial period of Missouri history. By the turn of the century, Schwaab S & S Co. dominated the Midwest market for inexpensive souvenir badges including generic badges for local fairs. Several St. Louis badge makers were in business in 1909; however, most St. Louis badges were of higher quality and made in the nineteenth century.

ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

by
Gary Liming

The Ancient Coinage Study Group was formed in 1980 to foster the interest in and study of ancient and medieval coinage. To that end, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri jointly sponsor our meetings. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

At each informal meeting of the Ancient Coinage Study Group, presentations are given on ancient or medieval coins. Although most programs focus on classical European civilizations, periodically a member will discuss a topic from a non-western country. Presentations are usually accompanied by slide shows or the display of actual coins.

Roundtable members again presented all of last year's programs. "Greek Terra Cotta Artifacts" offered advice on adding artifacts to a coin collection. "The Coins and History of Bactria" added geographic perspectives to a still developing area of numismatics. "Abila (Decapolis) Excavations Update" was illustrated with slides of the town. "Further Perspectives in Greek Coins from Crete" discussed some rare coin types and a forgery. "Coins of the Balkans: Ancient, Medieval and Modern" was illustrated with several scarce coins of ancient Thrace and medieval Bulgaria.

Other activities include the "show and tell" sessions during which attendees bring in their latest acquisitions to provide a starting point for group discussion. Visitors are encouraged to bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the main branch of the St. Louis County Library (S. Lindbergh just south of Clayton Rd.) This is the same site of the Missouri Numismatic Library. Any change of meeting place due to conflicts in room availabilty at the library will be announced in the Missouri Numismatic Society newsletter.

If you are intrigued by classical or medieval times, especially in numismatics or if you just have an interest in coins, please come and join us! The program schedule for 1997-1998 is listed below.

1997

September 19	Gary Liming	to be anounced
November 21	Frank Miller	Medieval Baltic Silver

1998

January 16	Dr. Harold Mare	Abila (Decapolis) Excavations Update
March 20	Peter Lumaghi	Crusaders in Europe, a roundtable (location to be announced)
May 15	Larry Schneider	Looks at Books

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the second Sunday afternoon of each month at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot. The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141. Trading begins at 1:30 p.m. The members convene at 2:15 p.m. for a brief business meeting which is followed by a program and auction.

1997

August 10	Bahelebi Mebra	Ethiopian Coinage
September 14		to be announced
October 12	Ed Schroeder	"Early Beginnings in Numismatics"
November 9	Roger Schmidt	Comments about Medals, Medallions and Medalettes
December 14	————	Annual Christmas Party

1998

January 11	Roger Schmidt	Comments about Medals, Medallions and Medalettes II
February 8	Michael Pfefferkorn	Annual Quiz
March 8	Dan Burlison	Counterfeit George III Coins
April 12	Jim Watson	World War II Internment Camp Tokens and Chits
May 10	Don Rusk	The Fragmentation of India (Native States Coinages)
June 14	Curt Farley	Oriental Numismatics
July 12	Jerry Faintich	U.S. Coins of the 19th Century
August 9	Mike Pfefferkorn	Some Numismatic Curiosities
September 13	Norm Athey	Tokens of the British Commonwealth Islands
October 11	Ed Schroeder	More "Early Beginnings In Coin Collecting

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:00 p.m. in the upstairs meeting room at Schneithorst's Inn at Clayton Road and Lindbergh Blvd. in Frontenac. Ample parking is available at the front and north side of the restaurant. A members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with a program, and silent auction. For additional information, write to M.N.S., P.O.Box 410652, St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

1997

August 27	Rev. Malcolm and Mrs. Cay Thompson	U.S. Commemorative Coins
September 24	Ken Thompson	Plantation Tokens of Costa Rica
October 22	Norm Bowers	Modern Commemorative Coins
November 19	John Bush	Exonumia III
December ..	————	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment

1998

January 28	Jim Watson	Leper Money
February 25	David Grant	National Bank Notes
March 25	————	Annual 50-lot Auction
April 22	David Frank	Numismatic Renaissance of 1916: The Winged Liberty Head Dime
May 27	Terry Schaub	Tokens
June 24	Michael Pfefferkorn	Balkan Numismatics
July 22	Bob Cochran	to be announced
August 26	Jim Watson	American Concentration Camp Money (Internment Camps in Japan)
September 23	Norm Bowers	Bi-Metallic Coins
October 28	Mike Dwyer	Trade Dollars
November 25	John Bush	to be announced

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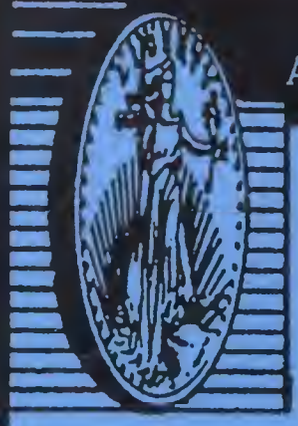

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